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The Principia

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PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to present pure religion, civil moral
Christian reforms, the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-trade, and
kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, do-
mestic, business arrangements, and aims of life—in the individual, the family,
the Church, the State, the Nation—in the work of converting the world to
God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering society the
type of heaven. Our text-book is the Bible—our standard, the Divine law;
our authority, conscience; our plan, the Gospel—our trust, the Divine promise;
our penalty, the whole armor of God.

Our Editors freely, please copy, or notice.

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptural
method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this
word, it because there is no light in them." (Isa. viii. 20.) "All scriptures
given by inspiration of God, and are profitable for doctrine, for correction, for
instruction in righteousness, that the man of God might be perfect, thor-
oughly furnished unto all good works."—2 Tim. iii. 16, 17.

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the
Bible.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE PROPHECY OF JEREMIAH—THE DIVINE TESTIMONY
AGAINST OPPRESSION.

[Continued.]

Jeremiah "prophesied for forty years preceding the
Babylonish captivity, and a large portion of his predictions
were accomplished during his life time, or soon after his death."

Having seen the utter desolation of Jeru-
salem and Judah, he was carried into Egypt by the rem-
nant of the Jews, who rebelliously fled; and there
he continued to prophesy, till they were, at length, so en-
raged at his reports, that they stoned him to death, as is
credibly attested by several ancient writers.—Scott's Commen-
tary.

What the sins were, for which he reproved them, may be
learned from the book in which, along with his prophecies,
they are recorded. The book commences with reproaches of
his idolatries, but the prophet soon proceeds to denounce
Divine judgments upon them for their oppressions.

"Run to and fro, through the streets of Jerusalem, and
see now, and know, and seek in the broad places thereof,
if ye can find a man, if there be any that executeth judgment,
that seeketh his truth, and I will put him in it."—(Vilp. V. 1.)

Jeremiah found, as Isaiah before him had done, that
there was none to execute justice, none to interfere on behalf
of the wronged, against the oppressors—"no intercessor"
to plead for them. By Isaiah, God had threatened, on this
account, to smite them with a recompense of vengeance.
And now, by Jeremiah, he required a strict search to be
made in Jerusalem, to see if even one man could be found
in the prominent public places, to demand the abolition of
oppression and inquire after the truth. If such an one
could be found, he would, for his sake, pardon the city, as
he had so often said to Abraham that he would spare Sodom
if he found in it a righteous person.

After neglecting to deprive their idolatries, and also their viola-
tion of the seventh Commandment, the subject of op-
pression is again brought forward.

"For among my people are found wicked men. They
lay wait, as a snare, they set a trap, they catch their
prey. As a cage is full of birds, so are their houses
full of deceit; therefore are they become great, and wax-
rich. They are wroth, they shine upon, they oppress
the deeds of the wicked; they judge not the cause,
the cause of the fatherless, yet they prosper, and the right of

the needy do they not judge. Shall I not visit for these
things, saith the Lord? Shall not my soul be avenged on
such a nation as this? A wonderful and horrible thing is
committed in the land. The prophets prophesy falsely, and
the priests bear rule by their means, and my people love to
have it so. And what will ye do in the end thereof?" (v.
23-31.)

Of all their iniquities, oppression was the crowning,
the fatal one. It was the patron and stimulator of
all the others. The climax, the overflowing of wicked-
ness was reached, and the whole nation was found corrupt-
ed and its case hopeless, when none were found to "judge
the cause of the poor." Yet they prospered. They flatter-
ed, and shone with splendor, upon the gains of their
crafty and treacherous oppressions. How could the infinitely
just and merciful God forbear to be avenged upon a
nation so heartless as to tolerate such wrongs, without exe-
cuting justice for the redress of the defenceless? How
could he, and retain his supremacy and his righteousness
as a moral governor? Their riches, acquired by deceit,
were the means of deceiving them. Their prosperity in-
fected them with pride. They flattered themselves, doubtless,
with the idea that God prospered, and therefore approved
them. Thus we know, the sacerdotal defenders and apolo-
gists of oppression, reason now. "God has prospered us,
and our churches, and our benevolent associations, and our
nation, say they, 'and it would be unwise and ungrateful
to disturb the existing order of things.' But, all this time,
God is demanding the execution of judgment for the op-
pressed, and is proclaiming his determination to overthrow
the communities, ecclesiastical and political, that will not
pledge their cause. In his view, it is "a wonderful and hor-
rible thing" when his professed prophets thus "prophesy
falsely" and when, by means of their sophistries, the priests
and princes of the people, control public sentiment, and
shape public measures. And he demands of the people
what they will do, when the inevitable consequences come
upon them?—a question never yet answered.

In what particular, does not the prophet's message apply
to the people of our own age and nation? Wherein does
his portrait of Judah, differ from a faithful picture of our
own country?

Three points of difference, must indeed be noticed. (1.)
The oppressions reproved by Jeremiah, were far less un-
mitigated and intolerable, than are those of American sla-
very and slaveholding; [2.] Our nation, its rulers, its religious
teachers and people, are aiming against greater light
and higher professions than were those of Judah and Jeru-
salem; [3.] The people of Judah were then living, not un-
der the Hebrew Commonwealth, where they chose, as we
now do, all the civil officers who ruled over them, but un-
der a monarchy, whose oppressive measures and directions
they could not so easily control.

On the passage before us, an approved Commentator re-
marks:

"The [false] prophets accommodated their predictions to
honor of the chief priests, and the princes were influenced
by them, and thus the nation was deceived into the expec-
tation of permanent prosperity, and submitted quietly to the
despotic domination of the wretched ruler and teachers, for
they loved flattering denials, which encouraged them in
sin, and were disposed to despise the messages of the true
prophets. But what would they do, when the event should
show these dreadful denunciations, which they now treated
as the effect of a gloomy imagination?"—Scott.

Predictions of the Chaldean invasion, which soon fol-
lowed, are intermingled with those reproaches of idolatry, il-
leness and oppression, as will be seen in the next
chapter.

A man is the healthiest and the happiest when he thinks
the least either of health or happiness. To forget an ill is
half the battle—it leaves easy work for the doctors.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ACTION ON THE EX- PARTE COUNCIL, AND THE CHURCH OF THE PURI- TANS.

LETTER OF REV. KENATHAS DAVIS.

FITCHBURGH, July 20, 1861.

MY DEAR BRO. GODDELL, I enclose to you, for insertion
in the Principia, if you think it best, the action of our church
in reference to the hall of Excommunication against the
church of the Puritans. The action of the Ex-par-te Coun-
cil, I do most deeply regret, my latest hope, in regard
to the members of it, is simply that that may live to be
ashamed of this action. Yours, for Christian freedom,

KENATHAS DAVIS.

ACTION OF THE CHURCH IN FITCHBURGH.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Trinitarian church,
in Fitchburg, Mass., the following preamble and resolutions
were unanimously adopted—viz.

Whereas, an Ex-par-te Council was convened in the city of
New York, on the 21 day of May, 1861, by certain persons
calling themselves, "a minority" aggrieved by the action of
the majority of the church of the Puritans;

And whereas it was submitted to said council "whether
the interests of the christian church do not require that the
fellowship of the churches be withdrawn from the church
of the Puritans, and it be declared no longer in connection
with the Congregational body;"

And whereas said council consisting of 28 Pastors and
delegates, without having any communication from the
church of the Puritans, without ever having its records be-
fore them, or extracts from its records, and without any
representations made to them on the part of the majority
of said church, and with no documents or evidence before
them but such as the aggrieved party chose to present—

And whereas said council "recommended to the churches
of the Congregational order, that they withdraw from the
church of the Puritans, until it shall recede from its present
position and given evidence of a return to the spirit of
Christ, and to the order of the Congregational Churches;"

Now therefore, Ist. Resolved, that this Congregational
church, holding to the faith, and to the usages of the Fa-
thers, and seeing in such action of an ex-par-te Council, a dan-
gerous assumption of power, that strikes at the supremacy
of all individual churches over their own affairs, denies
either the right or propriety of any such ex-par-te Council to
issue such a recommendation. And,

2. Resolved, that so far from heeding this unauthorized
and gratuitous recommendation, we hereby take occasion,
as a church, without pronouncing upon any internal con-
troversy in the Church of the Puritans, to declare ourselves
in full fellowship with that church and with its faithful
Pastor.

A true Copy

B. S. S. & J. C. C.

REMARKS—A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—We are glad to see
the truly Congregational action of the church in Fitchburg.
It is worthy of the earliest and purest of Massachu-
setts Congregationalism, and will commend itself to all who
understand and value Congregational (Church) Independ-
ence, and the Ecclesiastical and Civil Liberty which accom-
pany it, and that, in this country, has so peacefully and
undeviatingly grown up to it.

We improve the present occasion to correct a mistake, in-
which the Church at Fitchburg and the public in general
seem to have fallen, in supposing that all the twenty-sev-
en churches and one extra (Leygman) invited to partici-
pate in the ex-par-te Council, accepted the invitation, whereas
only fifteen out of the entire number did so.—We pub-
lished in The Principia of June 22, as copied from the In-
dependent of May 16, the proceedings of the ex-par-te coun-
cil, including the names of the Churches, Pastors, and Del-

For the Promises.

GOD PUNISHES BOTH SIDES.

NUMBER III.

WAR is one of God's "four sore judgments." This is his own declaration, pronounced with emphasis. There are other judgments great and terrible. The earthquake has levelled, and the volcano hurled whole cities. The tempest and the tornado have devastated large portions of earth's fairest fields. The rushing and swollen torrent has swept away the palace as well as the cottage. The devouring fire, in a single hour, has consumed millions of wealth, which years of toil and trade had accumulated. The general deluge drowned all but eight persons, of the world's population. A storm of brimstone and fire from heaven consumed, and sunk in the Dead Sea, the "cities of the plain." But none of these judgments is named among the four! War is, and of the four, is far the most to be deplored. So David judged, when he was commanded to choose between that and the others. When he had sinned in numbering the people, "the word of the Lord came unto the prophet Gad, David's Seer, saying, Go and say unto David, Thus saith the Lord, I offer thee three things; choose thee one of them, that I may do it unto thee. So Gad came to David, and told him, and said unto him, Shall seven years of famine come unto thee in thy land, or wilt thou see three months before thee enemies, while they pursue thee, or that there be three days' pestilence in thy land? Now advise, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. And David said unto Gad: I am in a great strait; let us fall now into the hands of the Lord; for his mercies are great; and let me not fall into the hands of man. So the Lord sent a pestilence upon Israel, from the morning, even unto the time appointed; and there died of the people, from Dan even to Beer-Sheba, seventy-thousand men."

Of all contests, civil war is the most horrible. It more to be dreaded than all other judgments combined. It involves the most deadly hate of brother against brother; the destruction of property, life, morals and religion; writhing anguish, and often apostate poverty, to thousands of families; and damnation, eternal, to thousands of souls.

No war can be waged without two parties. One cannot quarrel alone. When, therefore, God brings such a judgment, he remembers and punishes the sins of both. In civil war which grew out of Absalom's conspiracy, God remembered and punished the sin of David in murdering his brother Uriah, and destroyed Absalom for murdering his brother Amnon, and for inciting to rebellion against his father. In the "border wars," waged almost continually between Judah and Israel, after the revolt of the ten tribes, God remembered and punished the idolatry, oppression, licentiousness, pride and arrogance, of both nations.

In these years' expenditure of blood and treasure, which achieved our National Independence, neither the colonies nor those who sought their subjugation, escaped the practical expressions of God's displeasure. He remembered and avenged the persecutions from which the Pilgrims had fled, and the oppressive exactions to which they were subsequently subjected; but he would not forget the persecutions and wrongs which they, in their turn, had inflicted upon others. Indian tribes had been robbed: innocent men and women had been murdered for witchcraft; and from 1620, slavery had been extended from Virginia into all the colonies. Hence the scourge of more than a seven years' bloody conflict. No one can read the history of the American Revolution, with an eye single to the justice and providence of God, without seeing that he employed the scourge of that terrible war, to punish these, and numberless other sins of both contending powers.

Now, again, this "sore judgment" is upon us. It is upon us in its most terrible expression. It is a civil war. It is a war of vast resources on one side, and of power, prowess, and munitions not to be despised, on the other. Never has so black a cloud as this hovered over our land—never such indications of Divine vengeance! The vast populations and inveterate will, on both sides, are evincive, that the "rod" in God's hand, is an "iron" sceptre. Verily, that will come to pass which is written, "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them to pieces like a potter's vessel!" The ineffectual success of the Federal troops, and their late discomfiture at "Bull Run," are like

the blast of a trumpet from the South, reverberating back from the North, proclaiming to the whole country—as if "seven thunders uttered their voices"—"God has begun to punish both sides."

Is any one disposed to ask *Why?* If I have not given reasons sufficient, let him review "The Bible Annotations," as issued in the *Principia*: a series of demonstrations, which, like the whole Bible, answers the question.

M. THACHER.

ERRATA.—In the first article, "*God punishes both sides*," (*Principia* No. 38, July 20) second paragraph, in several instances, for *Jerusalem*, read *Jerubab*. At the commencement of the fourth paragraph, for "a very prosperous one, read, a very proper one."—M. T.

The writer, we suppose, refers to the declaration in Ezekiel, Chap. XIV. "For thus saith the Lord, How much more when I send my four sore judgments upon Jerusalem, the sword and the famine, and the pestilence, and the pestilence, to cut off from it, man and beast."

These were the "four sore judgments" sent upon Jerusalem. Perhaps other judgments, equally sore with some of them, may be appointed to other cities and nations.—EJ.

HOW IT LOOKS ABROAD—LETTERS FROM CANADA NUMBER 1.

REV. WM. GOODELL, My Dear Brother—Civil war is upon you; its object being to determine whether slavery shall hrazen out its utter hideousness and turpitude, without a veil; or whether the leaders of your people, shall strive to hide its guilt and its horrors, under professions, called republican, of liberty and justice.

2. Compromises are the alimant of all political struggles, and the history of your country, fearfully evince the effect of such alimant.

3. The otherwise noble G. Washington, compromised with the oppression which he abhorred. In 1820, the National Government, acted similarly in the case of Missouri: the government, I say, for still the conscience of the nation was averse to it. In 1850, the government grown brazen-faced with the spirit of political compromise, strode forward in its guilt without a blush, in the nefarious fugitive slave law, a large and still unceded portion of the people dissatisfied, till, in 1860, the formation of the republican party, affirming the lawfulness of existing slavery, the recitude of the unspeakably nefarious law for universal slave-kidnapping; and countenancing the project for rendering chattel-slavery perpetual.

4. All this might have been, and ought to have been, repressed, by simple obedience to God's revealed law.

5. But there is an irrepressible conflict. It is the conflict between God and Mammon! And this conflict can never be ended, until God is dethroned.

6. For, while any manhood remains, while any humanity, any impartial justice remains, wherever man is not sunk into a ferocious or impure hate, preying upon his brother, and buried in selfishness,—*Man, immortal man*, if still vital with the original structure of his nature, will contend, if need be, until death, against the oppression of the helpless and guiltless poor.

7. Your Union might perish. It deserves to perish; for interpreted in practice by your government, it has become a Union in the most shameless iniquity. God is against you. His long suffering has been most pathetically calling you to repentance, and He thus calls you, still. So did He with other nations, until having finally given themselves up to their sins, they had filled up the cup of His righteousness, and then! Let Egypt, let Phencia, let Assyria, let Greece, let Rome answer. But God cannot be dethroned, and there yet is hope.

8. Your President, a man, has awfully erred. Yet he is a brave man, talented, prudent and experienced. May we hope much from God, through him? He is severely chastised. He fluds that the slave-party are not to be won by adulation. They have made outrageous war upon him. His government and his life are threatened, and the peace of his country is trampled upon by the anarchists, whom he so humbly comforted. Will he now compromise with those who defy him? or will he return to God and justice, and act the man! even such a man as God has framed him to be! The free and heroic man, such as his country needs, daring to do right; brave, and talented, and prudent, and

egates in attendance, representing but fifteen churches in all.

We have now before us one of the original printed copies of the CALL for the ex-parte Council, including the names of all the "Churches invited to the Council." Our printers will print, below, from this copy, the names of all those twenty seven churches, putting in *italic* the names of the twelve Churches and one clergyman that did not accept the invitation.

"The Churches invited to the Council are as follows:

- Cong. Church, Worcester, Mass. Rev. Seth Sargent, D. D., Pastor.
- The Pine Street Cong. Church, Boston, Rev. A. L. Stone, Pastor.
- Cong. Church, Andover, The Seminary, Andover, Mass.
- " Concord, N. H., Rev. N. Boutou, D. D. Pastor.
- " Pittsford, Vt., Rev. C. Walker, D. D., "
- Broadway Cong., Norwiche, Ct., Rev. R. P. Galliver, Pastor.
- 1st Cong. Church, Hartford, Ct., Rev. Joel Hittes, D. D., "
- 2nd Cong. Ch., New Haven, Ct., Rev. S. W. Eaton, D. D., "
- " Greenwich, Ct., Rev. Joel Lindsey, D. D., "
- " Providence, R. I., Rev. L. Sciean, D. D., "
- Cong. Church, Albany, N. Y., Rev. Jay Palmer, D. D., "
- " Canandaigua, N. Y., Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., "
- " Syracuse, N. Y., Rev. M. E. Strieby, "
- " Newark, N. Jersey, Rev. W. B. Brown, "
- 1st Cong. Church, Oberlin, Ohio, Rev. C. G. Finney, Pastor.
- Cong. Church, Jacksonville, Ill., Rev. J. M. Starvatant, D. D. Pastor.
- " Chicago, Ill., Rev. Sam'l Wolcott, "
- Broadway Tabernacla, Ch. N. Y., Rev. F. P. Thompson, D.D., "
- Bethesda Cong. Church, New York, Rev. C. C. Ray, "
- Plumouth " Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. H. W. Beecher, "
- " " " Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., "
- Clinton " Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. W. J. Buddington, D. D., "
- 1st " Williamsburg, N. Y., Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, "
- South " Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. R. W. Clark, D. D., +
- Belford " " Rev. H. Elliot, "
- Central " " Rev. J. C. French, "
- New England " " Rev. Wm. R. Tompkins, "
- Also Rev. Benjamin Tappan, D. D. Augusta, Me.

The names of the churches and clergymen, in *italic*, as compared with the rest of the list, can scarcely fail to suggest instructive reflections. The gentleman composing the Council seems to have convened and entered upon their work with, at least, a wet blanket upon their shoulders, in the beginning. There are cases in which declining, to act quite as significant as acting, and, it may be, even more weighty and influential with thinking and impartial men. Of the twelve churches and one clergyman not accepting the invitation, six were in New York and Brooklyn, conveniently situated to attend, if they had thought proper, and in a situation to know whether it were not improper. Of the ten New-York and Brooklyn churches invited (including that of Rev. Dr. Thompson, who is considered the prime instigator and engineer of the enterprise) only four, including Dr. Thompson's, are recorded as represented in the Council, while six declined. Leaving that church out of the account, there were only three that accepted, while there were six that declined.—Leaving that church out of the account, there were, of the twenty eight invitations in all, fifteen that accepted, while thirteen declined.

The First Congregational Church in Williamsburg, (Brooklyn E. D.) of which Rev. S. S. Jocelyn is Pastor, responded to the invitation, as follows.

BROTHERS—At a meeting of the 1st Congregational Church of Williamsburg, L. I., held April 23rd 1861, the Pastor (Rev. S. S. Jocelyn) read your invitation to attend an ex-parte council in relation to matters connected with the applicants and the church of the Puritans, and also its Pastor, Rev. B. B. Cheever, now settled in Great Britain, and after a careful consideration of the same, on motion it was resolved, that this church declines the invitation to attend by Pass or delegate (as requested by E. W. Chester in relation to matters connected with itself and themselves and the church of the Puritans, not approving the time, manner, and object of such council.

BROOKLYN, E. D. APRIL 29th 1861.

H. A. D. As, Clerk.

* We say *twenty-seven*, not twenty-eight because Rev. Benjamin Tappan, D. D. Augusta, Me. one of the "invited" (though now recorded as having been a member of the Council) is not designated as having a Pastoral relation.

+ I had the impression that Rev. Dr. R. W. Clark was in the country, but not finding his name on the list we put him and his church down as having declined, though possibly he may have commenced and afterward withdrawn, like the delegate from Syracuse Mr. Cobb.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1861.

ALL LETTERS OR COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PRINCIPIA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO M. B. WILLIAMS, THE EDITOR.

LETTERS FOR THE PRINCIPIA, RELATIVE TO THE CONSTITUTION, OR FOR THE PUBLIC, SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO W. L. G. FLEMING.

ORDERS FOR BOOKS OR PAPERS LET'S GO, BE ADDRESSED TO EITHER OF THE ABOVE.

But in all cases, the business letter should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

ALL letters for us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, not to 45 Beekman street, nor to Box 1212, (the former address of Wm. Goodell, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important now, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

OUR NATIONALITY—AFFIRMED, YET DENIED—IDOLIZED, YET SACRIFICED.

As a people, we affirm our nationality, whenever we claim a rank among the nations of the earth, whenever we speak of having a national government, a national flag, national troops, national vessels, national property, national domain, national rights, national honor, national policy, a national treasury, a national currency.

We deny our nationality, whenever we deny our national authority, our national right, our national duty, to protect all the people residing within the limits of our nation, in their natural and inalienable rights,—especially when we deny our national authority, right, and duty to protect all the natural, civil, and national rights of *all our native inhabitants*.—We deny our nationality, whenever we deny our national authority, right, and duty, so to control all parts of the nation, all the inhabitants of the nation, and all their institutions, usages, and arrangements, as to secure such protection. We deny our nationality, whenever we admit any "State Sovereignty," or plead any Constitutional restrictions, in bar of this paramount duty.

As a people, we idolize our nationality, whenever, for the sake of maintaining that Union which is involved and comprehended in it, we forbear to discharge the duties inseparable from nationality, by refusing to protect all the people of the nation. We idolize our nationality, whenever we place it above the law of God, from which it derives its authority—above the rights and claims of humanity, justice, equity and mercy, for the security of which it derives its value.

We sacrifice our idolized nationality when, in a time of rebellion (a rebellion, the object and design of which is to protect and perpetuate aggression upon the rights of a portion of the nation), we refuse or neglect as a nation, and as a national government, to call to our assistance the *loyal inhabitants of the nation*, especially that portion of them whose rights are cloven down by the rebels who have risen up against the government.

We sacrifice our idolized nationality to the rebels themselves, and to the system of oppression and violence, for the protection and perpetuity of which they have rebelled.

In other words, we sacrifice our idolized nationality to another idol, whose claims we make paramount, and that idol is *American slavery*!

Such is the position, and such is the action of the American Nation, and of the American Government, every day it neglects to proclaim an *authoritative national abolition of slavery*.

In saying this, we do not say that the Northern portion of the American people are in love with slavery, or that they desire its continued existence. It is not uncommon for idolaters to worship idols regarded by them as demons, rendering to them the homage of servile fear. Our unbounded servility to the slaveholders has invited their rebellion, and now prevents us from prosecuting the war against them on the principles of military science, which requires the liberation of the slaves, and their enrollment in the army, for the national defence.

SHALL WE INVITE OR REPEL THEM.

The enrolled militia of New York numbers 400,000 men. The census of 1850 gives us a population of 3,887,000 and this state could send out her entire enrolled militia force, and yet leave within her borders not less than 300,000 able-bodied men to defend the state.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The figures may serve us as convenient data for some interesting calculations.

The population of the State of New-York, it seems is very nearly equal to that of the slaves of the United States.

The question of having the help of the slaves to put down the rebellion, then, is pretty easily estimated, in its magnitude, so far as the mere accession of physical force is concerned. It is much the same as would be the question whether or no the Federal Government could have the physical force of the State of New-York, or whether that force should be employed on the side of the rebels.

This difference is however to be noticed. The slaves, unlike the "able bodied men" of New-York, are already on the spot, in the heart of the rebel States, with a perfect knowledge of their respective localities, and of the characters and methods of the inhabitants.

If New-York could send out her 400,000 men for the army and have 300,000 "able bodied men to defend the State," then the slaves could send out their 400,000 men for the Federal Army, and "leave within their borders not less than 300,000 able bodied men to defend" their women and children, and render a good account of the 300,000 slaveholders.

Another difference is to be noted, just here. The slave women that work on the plantations inured to heavy outdoor labor, are accounted very nearly equal, in strength and endurance, to the men. Unlike the women of New York, they might be counted on, for supplying a great amount of material for the home defence, equal to, at least, 200,000 men, in addition to the 300,000, making 500,000. It is well known that, when slave insurrections are especially apprehended, a sharp lookout is kept, for the plantation women, as well as men, and the requisite force to subdue them, is estimated accordingly.

An accession of 400,000 to our army, would seem worth inviting—at any rate not to be repelled.

But this is less than one-half of the gain, to be reckoned. The 400,000, not to say the 700,000, are now available for the uses of the rebels and are in fact, in some way, employed, constantly, to strengthen them. Whether entrusted with arms, or digging entrenchments and doing other military service, or laboring on the plantations, or doing house drudgery, the entire 700,000 "able bodied men" and nearly the same number of "able bodied" women, (leaving the partly grown minors of both sexes out of the account), making 14,000 in all, are now giving constant "aid and comfort" to the rebels, in their work of overturning our Government.

Yet all these are "loyal citizens" or *would be*, if we would only *permit* them to be.

On a moderate estimate, therefore, the question is that of taking 1,400 "able bodied men" and women from the service of the enemy, adding 400,000 of them—all "able bodied men" to our army, and leaving the balance of them, 1,000,000 to take care of themselves, without expense to us, while the 400,000 were in our service.

Cut down the preceding estimate one-half, and enough is left to settle the question of the *possibility*, and turn the balance of the present struggle.

In all this, we have only looked at the military estimate. The political question underlying the military, and controlling it, is a still more important consideration.

A national proclamation of universal liberty, would dethrone the rebel oligarchy, in an instant, degrading the nobles to the level of other men, or sinking them beneath it. To the non-slaveholders and *real* union men of the South, the emancipation would be as sudden and as welcome as to the negroes. The cause, the motive, the power, the existence of the rebellion would at once and together, be annihilated. Political and ecclesiastical servility would lose the idol of their idolatry. The Senate, the House, the Cabinet, the Executive, the officers of the Army and Navy, the army itself, as the whole people would wake up, the next morning, with ancient eyes, and renewed strength and courage.

SLAVERY IS YET KING.

Our readers are familiar with the story of Isaac Douglas B. McCormick, a native of Kentucky, who won a clergyman's hat, and afterward in Indiana. Many years after he had left Kentucky and several years after he had been in that State, he was suspected of having harbored fugitive slaves from that State, and it was *proved* that he had added in abducting them. Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, made a requisition on the Governor of Indiana, for his delivery to the Kentucky authorities, to be tried for his life, for an alleged crime committed in Ohio—a Kentucky Grand Jury having found a Bill of Indictment against him—the alleged crime of showing mercy to the poor. He was obliged to fly from the State, leaving his family and property (house and land) behind. Afterward he sent for his family, but has never dared to return himself, and attend to his property. For several years he has been laboring as an anti-slavery lecturer and colporteur, but for some time past, his health has failed him, and the wants of himself and family, require his return to Indiana. He writes us, recently:

"I have never seen such a gloomy time since I have been an exile. Few sympathies with me, because I am so radical, and the Governor of Indiana, refuses to let me return to that State. *Slavery is yet king in this nation!*"

Yes, "Slavery is yet king in this nation." This is but one of the countless evidences of it. But look at this particular case. Here is a citizen of Indiana, that cannot even be permitted to visit Indiana,—that is, without being transported to Kentucky, a State of which he is not a citizen, to be tried for an alleged crime in Kentucky, when he was not in Kentucky—the crime of showing mercy to the poor!

Why is all this? Why may not Mr. McCormick be protected in Indiana? Kentucky is tyrannized over by an oligarchy of slaveholders, many, if not most of them, open rebels, the rest of them claiming to be neutral, and refusing (with some few exceptions), to assist the Federal Government in putting down the rebellion. Mr. McCormick cannot be protected by the Governor of Indiana, lest it should offend the slaveocrats of Kentucky, some of whom are at war with us, others of whom, it is feared, *will be*, if Indiana should protect its own loyal citizens!

Mr. McCormick is a loyal citizen of the United States. Can the Federal Government protect him in his Constitutional right to the treatment of a citizen, in every State in the Union, especially in a *loyal* State? Can it thus protect him in the State of Indiana? We hope Mr. McCormick will lay the case before President Lincoln, and ascertain.

The Federal Government is protecting its loyal citizens, (as it calls them), in their pretended right to hold other loyal "citizens" (as Jefferson calls them), in slavery, a permission to be "execrated," as Jefferson himself declared. Can the same Federal Government protect Mr. McCormick from the despotism of the slave power, and will it do so?

Let the application be made, backed up by the petitions of the people.

For the present, and until better informed, we refrain from publishing the local residence of Mr. McCormick, lest he should, even there, be assailed by the minions of the controlling oligarchy.

"Slavery still rules in this nation." It dictates the policy of the Cabinet, the regime of the camp, the tactics of the field of battle. Thus it will, of necessity, continue to be until we have a national Proclamation of the abolition of slavery.

PUTTING THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

Those who have been expecting the abolition of slavery as a result of the suppression of the rebellion, will probably learn that slavery must first be abolished, before we can suppress the rebellion.

Just so, Eli Thayer and John C. Underwood, who undertook to colonize Northern freedmen in Virginia as a means of undermining slavery, will have found that slavery must first be abolished in order to make northern emigration to the Southern States practicable.

In the same way, thirty years ago, some sensible people talked of the necessity of preparing slaves for freedom by educating and instructing them; whereas it has been found by experiment, in the West Indies, as abolitionists had pre-

which they have staked their All. We have it from the best authority that within that State, they have now at least 175,000 men, most of them well armed, and led by skillful and experienced officers, who see in defeat their only destruction and disgrace. Their Army is composed of the very elite of the South. Once destroyed, it can never be replaced, either in men or material. Only a small portion of it has been drafted from the class of poor whites, who are no listless and degraded class of any race, if brought into the field. To fit out this immense host, the finances of the rebels have been completely exhausted. Seizures of arms from our Government, forced loans, and a feeling of hatred to the North, have supplied the means for sending into the field, an army which can neither be fed, nor clothed, so as to maintain its efficiency, for any length of time, unless a decided success be achieved. This army never was, nor will it ever be, as fit for action as at the present moment. Its leaders thoroughly understand their position—that inaction is ruin, and that immediate success is an imperative necessity, and that they are acting upon this conviction and necessity there cannot be a doubt. Indeed, our despatches from all quarters confirm this. Gen. Banks' command have retreated into Maryland before Gen. Johnston, who has again appeared in great force on his old ground. Newport News is threatened with an immediate attack. We have not had time to learn the movements of the rebels westward, to attack Gen. Rosecrans and Cox, but we are confident such movements have been made. In other words, the 175,000 rebels released from their position of inaction on their main position, are hurling this vast force against our isolated and unsupported columns, and it will be good fortune or good generalship if we do not sustain another disaster.—Times.

The Washington Correspondent of the Times, under date of 28th, repeats his previous impressions that the Capital is in danger.

Evacuation of Hampton Va.—Fortress Monroe, Sunday, July 28.—The Odd Fellows' Hall, jail, and four other buildings in Hampton, were yesterday burned by our troops, in apprehension of an immediate attack by the Confederates. Our troops occupy the city within ten light miles.

Major Wells has ordered Col. Duryea's former quarters. Part of Hampton bridge has been destroyed to prevent communication with this side of the creek. The place is not yet occupied by the rebels.

The Fort McHenry prisoners.—Baltimore, Monday July 28.—The Police Commissioners of this city, Marshal Kane and other State prisoners, now at Fort McHenry, will be ordered tomorrow to Fortress Monroe, by order of the government.

This looks as though the government thought there was danger of their being rescued in Fort McHenry.

The War in Missouri.—Gen. Sweeney has taken possession of Forsythe, and dispersed a band of 150 rebels, killing a few of them. Another party of rebels had been dispersed at Lane's Prairie. A skirmish had taken place at Harrisonville, in which 300 mounted rebels were routed. United States troops on board steamer White Cloud, were fired upon at Blue Mills Landing, and some of the troops killed and wounded.

Washington, July 20.—The Post-Office Department has issued the following:

Postmasters will take notice that all pre-paid letters to soldiers and sailors are to be sent to the United States and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered, without further charge thereon for forwarding. J. A. Kasson, First Assistant P. M. General.

WEDNESDAY, 31st.

Gen. Banks, says the morning's Herald, still occupies Harper's Ferry, though a portion of his force is entrenched on Maryland Heights.

There were no troops at Winchester.

Western Virginia, Charleston, July 30.—We have exciting news here today of an engagement between Col. Tyler, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, at the head of 3,000 Virginia troops and Gen. Wise at the head of 7,000 rebels, at Billstown, in which 600 of our men, and 1,500 of the rebels were killed. Wise is retreating.

It is said that if it is true. If the report is true, the campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended. [See later accounts.]

Congress.—In the House, bills were passed authorizing the construction of twelve small side-wheel steamers, to help maintain the blockade, and suppress privateering—prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers and volunteers in the District of Columbia—and for requiring cadets at West Point to take the oath of paramount allegiance to the United States.

In the Senate, the Taffit bill was passed.

Cairo. There are renewed rumors of a threatened assault upon Cairo.

Contraband Negroes. On the arrival of the steamer at Baltimore with Col. Duryea's Regiment, on Saturday, several contraband negroes, who had smuggled themselves on board were painted out to the police by the Colonel, and they were immediately arrested and placed in custody.—Sun.

Why did the Federal Commanders permit this? Would any other contraband property have been given up? If not properly, they were entitled to protection as loyal citizens.

Ferretting out traitors. Some time ago the House appointed a Committee to ferret out traitors in the different Departments. It is needless to say they found plenty. Yesterday they presented unmistakable evidence that nine men employed in the arsenal were traitors, and to-day, by the order of Gen. Scott the nine were arrested and placed in the jail.—Times.

Fortress Monroe. The statement which reached us from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that the rebels had given the National forces warning to leave Newport News, proves to have been incorrect. They have adopted no such unusual mode of proceeding.—Id.

The Government. For the first time since the breaking out of the great rebellion, now seems to be really in earnest in its efforts to put down. Everything at Washington and across the Potomac is being put upon the most strict military rule.—Id.

The Movements of the Rebels. From intelligence received from apparently reliable sources, it appears that the rebels are moving from Manassas Junction, apparently, with a view to an attack on Washington, although such demonstration may be a faint to draw attention from movements directed elsewhere—either against Gen. Banks at Harper's Ferry, or against Gen. Rosecrans or Cox in Western Virginia. A decided offensive demonstration or movement, would have already shown to be a necessity imposed by their late victory; they must prove this to be something more than a mere repulse of the National forces. They must treat it as a great success in its results, as well as upon the field of battle. To leave it unimproved would be to throw away all its moral effects. The appropriate trophy would be the possession of Washington. Although Maryland is nominally loyal, a pretext or occasion may only be waiting to set the whole State in flames. We should count upon no different event. With the Confederates, in force, upon its soil, and the Government in flight, it is not probable that they receive it or not. With the forces, at their command, with the confidence inspired by their late victory, and with the strength of motive they have for the capture of Washington, an attack on that city is not improbably, whenever may be resorted to.—Times.

Washington, July 20. Today has been universally quiet, even the old rumors of the advance of the rebels on Washington have been dispelled by news that their pickets have been drawn in nearly to Fairfax Court-House.

Well informed persons here, in and out of official circles, regard the sensation stories afloat in a portion of the public press, relative to an attack on Washington by the rebels, as most absurd.—Cor. World.

Traitors in our rear. Fears are entertained by the Union men about Richmond, that some rebel high-ranking disloyal or dissimulating design, destroying the fine stone bridge of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad sometime in the course of the current week. Troops are now guarding the railroad.

That flag of truce. From the Southern papers it is now ascertained that Col. Taylor's errand to President Lincoln, on behalf of Jeff Davis, was to secure the release of the pirate crew of the Savannah, in the basis of an exchange of them as prisoners of war. A letter of Col. Taylor to Jeff Davis, tells the story of his mission, and of its failure.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

Today is the anniversary of British West India Emancipation. It ought to have been ours. Because it isn't, we are in the midst of a civil war.

New State Government of Mo.—The Missouri State Convention, which was originally called to view a view to carrying the state out of the Union, turned up royal. It has decided to re-constitute the late Jackson appointed his successor.

Jefferson, Mo. July 30.—The convention to-day decided against the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of State by a vote of 56 to 25.

The seats of the members of the present General Assembly were also declared vacant by a vote of 52 to 25.

The convention also adopted without material alteration the whole platform of the republic of the principles of eight as heretofore reported.

Judge Gamblin, of St. Louis John B. Henderson, and General Thomas L. Price are spoken of as Governor—all are threatened.

The Convention will doubtless adjourn to-morrow. Jefferson City, July 31.—The Convention in this morning elected Hamilton R. Gamblin of St. Louis, Governor of Missouri, by 65 votes; Millard J. Hall, Lieutenant Governor, by 61 votes; and Morton J. Oliver, Secretary of State, by 61 votes. The opposit- were excused from vote, as they protested against the power of the Convention. No votes were cast against any of the candidates.

Gov. Gamblin will be inaugurated in the Convention on a 3 o'clock P. M. also the Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State. The election of the Governor was received with loud applause.—Sun.

Kentucky, Louisville, July 31.—The Journal speaks the following dispatch, dated Culpeper (Va.) News, July 27th, from the Southern papers:

"A whole full of rebels were captured yesterday. They were taken from the mountains near Leesburgh and were nearly started out. We also captured yesterday Major Porter and a party of New Yorkers."

The above lacks confirmation.

Health of the Army. The Sanitary Commission, through its Secretary, Mr. Olmstead, report a sad state of things, in the army, in respect to lack of cleanliness, and other things detrimental to health. A thorough reform is evidently needed, and, it is to be hoped, will be secured.

Fortress Monroe. The rebels have apparently given up their intention of immediately attacking Newport News. Gen. Butler is said to be about to visit Washington. The court-martial in the case of Col. Allen has been brought to a close, and the case has been referred to the authorities at Washington.

"Bad for the Reporters."—Under this head the Philadelphia Enquirer has the following: "All information regarding the movements of the Army is to be hereafter kept most strictly private. Any reporter hereafter found in the lines, no matter how he is disguised, is to be most summarily dealt with. Civilians who are anxious to witness the movements of the army should be informed that it is necessary for them, in order to gratify their curiosity, to join one of the forward regiments, and shoulder a musket."

The N. Y. Times doubts whether the regulations are as rigid as represented, and argues the necessity of intelligence from the army. We venture to suggest that unless we can have trust-worthy information, it is often worse than none. If this difficulty were overcome, it is wise to publish in not haste the very information most needed by the enemy? Better keep the North uninformed, for a week or two, than to employ reporters to do the service of spies for them.

"Maj. Gen. Wool. Why we are not in active service!"—Under this head, a correspondent of the Times urges the importance of giving to Gen. Wool, the high post in the army that, he thinks, belongs to him. He says that:

Were his valuable services not imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the crisis, this question might be left to future inquiry; but a point is reached in the progress of the war, when its postscript may be dangerous to the public good.

Gen. Wool is next in rank, services and age to the C. M. commander-in-Chief. His mental and physical energies are equal to the reversed position. General Grant's personal activity is much greater. His whole military life, from the battle at Quenton, in 1812, until the present hour, has no flaw. Judgment, prudence, caution, skill and bravery have been prominent in his whole career. He is so capable to-day of planning and executing military movements as he was on the field of Buena Vista, the force of which will forever appear in true full history as a testimony to his genius.

The writer introduces several recommendations of Gen. Wool, which we remember to have seen at the times of them, in which he counseled more prompt and vigorous measures "for the reinforcement of Charleston harbor," for the early "reconstruction of Fort Sumter" &c. &c. which, had they been heeded, would have saved us millions, and placed the country in a different position from the present. The writer says that the services of Gen. Wool, while serving with the N. Y. U. S. Defense Committee, saved Washington City from a fire, and that, for that act, he appears to have been excused from the active service.

Gen. McClellan seems to be popular with the army, his rigid orders for its better regulation, and its discipline from the source of force, and the demoralization of vagrancy meet with general if not universal approval.

Beauregard nearly killed. On yesterday, General Beauregard was seen being in person within three or four

miles of the Chain Bridge, and had left a party of ten or fifteen of his troops scouting there, but ten minutes before the latter were all made prisoners by Capt. J. C. Smith, of New York, and his union company that went out for the purpose of capturing them. The distance was about six miles from Washington.

Liquor prohibition. The bill passed by Congress yesterday prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers, goes into effect immediately.

Officer holding rebels. Mr. Julian introduced a resolution in the House, which was adopted, that the retention in office here or throughout the country of men well known of secession sentiments merits the reprobation of all loyal citizens, and hereby resolves the reprobation of this House.

THE SECESSIONISTS IN TACTICS. The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* writes: "The recent reverse sustained by our army, has made secession so jubilant here that it has betrayed itself where self-interest has hitherto kept it in abeyance. At the arsenal, a number of this class of our citizens have been quite open in their expression of joy, and yesterday afternoon Isaac Miller, Daniel Moran, Peter McGinnis, Henry Dudley, Lewis Locke, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Simmons and Alfred Deagle, workmen, were arrested by the House Committee, of which Mr. Potter is chairman, on the charge, it is supposed, of being traitors. It is probable that the government will be informed by an officer of the arsenal to-day, that others who have made themselves obnoxious by openly avowing secession sentiments, will be arrested within twenty-four hours."

HOW THE REBELS GET INFORMATION.—A Washington letter to the *Philadelphia Press* says:

"It is as easy for the rebel army to obtain a daily mail from Washington, as it is for our army in Alexandria to receive their letters. Our market men come from the very districts of Virginia, that are now occupied by the pickets and scouts of the rebels."

Acting in concert with these, ladies in Washington, wives of prominent citizens, visit the market with their baskets, the contents of which consist of packages of letters for their soldiers. All our army movements are thus reported to Beauregard and Jeff. Davis.

It is on everybody's tongue here that Beauregard was presented with a sword on Saturday, from friends in Washington.

SLAVE "ATTENDING BY THE ARMY."—In conformity with the orders from the War Department, prohibiting slaves from attending Federal troops in their marches or harboring within the encampments, yesterday Lieutenant Lyons, of the southern district, with a posse of police, visited the camp of the Durfee Zouaves and brought off twenty colored persons found guilty of giving the rebels aid. Among them were Mr. James of Mr. Butler, and Henry Methusalem, slave of Mr. James Downey, both of Hampton, Va. Three proved their legitimate connection with the regiment in the capacity of servants, and fifteen were recognized as free persons of Baltimore. They were discharged except the latter, who are stationed, who were held to await the requisition of their owners.

On Saturday afternoon a negro slave who had followed some of the troops from Annapolis, was arrested at the present street depot. He confessed that he was the property of Mr. John Miller of Annapolis. He was taken care of to await the demand of his owner. Another, named Anthony Cromwell, who had come up from Fortress Monroe, was also arrested, and committed to await a demand.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—Among the acts of the recent treasonable convention in Virginia, was one declaring that any citizen of the Commonwealth holding office under the Government of the United States, should be forever banished from the State, and declared an alien and enemy. This act goes in force to-day, and yesterday a number of government clerks in Washington resigned their places, being unwilling to expose themselves to penalties which they felt assured would be promptly executed against them by the rebels, who do not temper with those they call their enemies.

Meantime, a despatch from St. Louis declares that General Watkins, recently commander of the rebel forces in South Missouri, resigned on Saturday last, and returned to his home. He is a man of wealth, and the news that Congress proposed to pass an act confiscating the property of persons in rebellion against the government, alarmed him.

These two cases prove the wisdom and efficacy of such an act as that which has since been passed both Houses of Congress. It is only necessary to see that its provisions are strictly executed, and that immediately, wherever our forces may have restored the authority of the government. A few examples will do wonders in inspiring patriotism, and will cause the States with caution in their dealings with the rebels. Let it be understood that this is one of the inevitable penalties of rebellion against the Union, and the ardent patriotic sympathizers with this mighty nation the people, will begin to see cogent reasons for returning to their duty.—*Evening Post.*

MISSOURI REBELS INVADING IOWA.—BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 31.—Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent of the Burlington and Mississippi Railroad, received a letter this evening from the station agent at Chasqua, stating that the rebels of

Missouri were within twelve miles of that place, and were burning the houses, killing the people, and asking assistance. An extra train will leave in the morning with what men and arms can be raised. Frequent reports have been received from the Missouri line, that the rebels were committing similar outrages. Fort reinforcements are encamped here, but they are without arms and ammunition.

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

Retreat of Gen. Wise. Capture of arms by Gen. Cox, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Evening Post.]

Washington, August 4.—Official dispatches just received from General Cox, Commander of the federal forces on the Kanawha river, in Virginia, state that the Kanawha valley is free of rebel troops.

General Cox's rapid pursuit of Wise's forces resulted in the capture of one thousand muskets and arms, and a large amount of gunpowder, left behind by the enemy in their flight.

Wise and his forces were completely routed. There was no chance for fight, as the rebels retreated faster than the pursuit could be made. Their force is stated to be five or six thousand.

The enemy burned all the bridges in their retreat.

Col. Cox adds that he now fully occupies the valley of the Kanawha, and that the people are returning to their homes, whence they had been driven by the rebels. Great rejoicings had been made on the Kanawha over the retreat of Wise. Many citizens of Western Virginia, who have hitherto been secessionists, have become Union men, because of the outrages committed by Wise's army. It is rumored that General Wood is to be immediately called into active service, and that he will first assume the command of Fortress Monroe, in place of General Butler. General Butler, it is said, will be ordered to co-operate with General McClellan. It is also reported that General McCall, of Pennsylvania, is to go to Harper's Ferry. The residents of this city, are to have an interview with General McClellan this evening.

MR. POMEROY'S BILL FOR SUPPRESSING THE REBELLION.

The bill of Hon. SETH C. POMEROY, of Kansas, in the Senate of the United States, to which we have already alluded, is as follows:

A BILL to suppress the Slaveholder's Rebellion.

Whereas, by Art. I, Sec. 8, of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has power "to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, to raise and support armies, to regulate the commerce with foreign nations, to regulate the land and naval forces, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection and to repel invasion," and "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested in the Government of the United States by this Constitution,"

Whereas, the creation of the Union, by the people of the original thirteen States, was a mutual pledge of both People and States to a republican form of government, guaranteed to each by the united force of all;

Whereas, in securing this end, it is to repel the encroachments of despotic institutions from without, be the well settled policy of this American Government, much more is it essential to its self-preservation that in "providing for the general welfare," the United States Government crush the soil of the Union every germ of despotism that threatens its liberties; and

Whereas, Slavery in this Republic has culminated in a formidable rebellion, which threatens the liberties of the whole nation: and

Whereas, the rise of the Slave Power within its limits, proves how utterly incompatible with republican institutions is every form of despotism; and

Whereas, The great question before this nation, which it is called upon to settle now, and settle forever, once for all, and for which the loyal people and States of this country, are staking their blood and lavishing their treasure, is whether Slavery shall die, and American Freedom shall live.

Therefore, By virtue of the Constitution, as herein set forth, and as a great military necessity forced upon us by the rebellion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in any of the States of this Union that claim to have seceded from the Government, and are in open and armed resistance to the execution of the laws and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; and

Be it further enacted, That, immediately upon the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall cause his Proclamation to be issued, setting forth the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all persons held as slaves in any of the aforesaid States, and the laws thereunto, and also ordering all officials to give protection to all such emancipated slaves as shall ask it, and accept the services of all who may tender them in behalf of the Government, if in the judgment of such officers such service shall be useful or necessary to the prosecution of this war.

We regret that Mr. Pomeroxy should have marred the symmetry of his bill, and the logic of its Title and Preamble, by restricting its operation to the States that have seceded from this Government," thus attempting the loyal States from benefits conferred on the disloyal. As the rebellion is "the slaveholder's rebellion," the remedy should be as comprehensive as the disease, and apply to all slaveholders. If there are slaveholders who are not rebels, they may be divided into two classes, (1) those whose loyalty is conditioned on the Governmental tolerance of the slaveholding, "utterly incompatible with republican institutions" [a loyalty more dangerous than open, manifest rebellion], and (2) those who would cheerfully acknowledge the abolition of slavery. Why leave the roots of future rebellion as a legacy to posterity? Will not one experiment of the kind in our nation, suffice? Why not carry out the design of the Preamble and "settle the question now once for all?"

A minor criticism may be made on the phrase, "under the laws thereof." We have the testimony of John C. Calhoun, Judge Porter, Judge Matthews, Senator Mason of Virginia, Mr. Toombs of Georgia, and Southern statesmen and civilians generally, testimony based on the entire history of American slavery, from first to last, that there is not and never has been any legislation, either British, Colonial or American, establishing or legalizing slavery, in any one of the colonies or States of North-America. So that Mr. Pomeroxy's bill, if enacted, would neither require nor involve the repeal of any such laws, which have never had any existence.

Family Miscellany.

THE OLD COUPLE.

It stands in a sunny meadow,
The house so mossy and brown,
With its crumbling old stone chimneys,
And the gray roof sloping down.

The trees fold their green arms around it,
The trees a century old;
And the winds go chattering through them,
And the embeams drop their gold.

The cowdips spring in the marshes,
And the roses bloom on the hill;
And beside the brook in the pastures,
The herds go feeding at will.

The children have gone and left them,
They sit in the sun alone!
And the old wife's ears are failing,
As she harks to the well known tone.

That won't her heart in her girlhood,
That has soothed her in many a case,
And praises her now for the brightness
Her old face used to wear.

She thinks again of her bridal,
How, dressed in her robes of white,
She stood by her gay young lover
In morning's rosy light.

Oh, the morning is rosy as ever,
But the rose from her cheek is fled!
And the sunshine still is golden,
But 't falls on a silvered head.

The golden dreams are so vanished,
Come back in her boy's winter time,
The little footsteps tread no longer
With the thrill of spring-time's prime.

And looking forth from the window,
She thinks how the trees have grown,
Since, clad in her bridal whiteness,
She stood the old do-tone.

Though dimmed her eye's bright azure,
And dimmed her hair's young gold,
The love in her girlhood plighted,
Has never grown dim nor old.

They sit in peace in the sunshine,
The day was almost done;
And then, at its close, an angel
Stole over the threshold stone.

He filled their hands together—
He touched their eyelids with balm!
And their last breath (heaven's grace),
Like the close of a solemn psalm.

